

000,000,000 demanded by the Allies in their Paris terms.

This is positively stated by those close to the Government, although the new German proposals have not been made public here.

Dr. Simons, the Foreign Secretary, did not present the new German proposals to the Reichstag today because of an understanding with the American mission and for the additional reason that there is a paragraph in the note to President Harding suggesting that he feel free to query back for further information or the elucidation of any point not clear, if he so desired, before submitting the note to the Entente.

The Germans suggest making the annuities in the payment of the reparations flexible, dependent upon the recovery of German industries. An international loan is suggested, to be floated immediately, for the purpose of placing ready cash at the disposal of the Entente, but no sum is named.

Germany expresses her willingness to pledge the customs revenues as guarantees and, further, offers to deliver manufactured articles to the Allies with the understanding that Germany will pay the producers and get credit on the indemnities. Germany also offers immediate participation in the work of restoration in the devastated areas, labor and materials to be supplied by Germany and credited against the indemnities.

Allied Debt to U. S. Ignored.

No suggestion is made of Germany's willingness to assume the indebtedness of the allied Powers to the United States.

Germany's proposals are so intricate and involved that the experts who have read them express the opinion that they may be misinterpreted, as the London offer was by persons who did not analyze them carefully and work out the total amount that would have been yielded.

The Allies, under the decisions reached in Paris in January, demanded that Germany pay 224,000,000 marks gold, or approximately \$56,000,000,000, the payments to be spread over a period of forty-two years. Germany's experts, in addition, would bear an export duty of 12 per cent, to go to the Allies, for an identical period.

In the German proposals submitted in London on March 1, Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister offered what the allied experts estimated to amount to approximately \$12,500,000,000, of which Germany claimed \$5,000,000,000 had already been paid, leaving the actual German offer about \$7,500,000,000. This offer was coupled with the conditions that Upper Silesia should remain German and that free commercial privileges throughout the world should be restored to Germany.

HARDING NOW IS PIVOT IN ACTION BY ALLIES

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The Prime Minister in the House of Commons to-night made it perfectly clear that the action of the Allies concerning Germany depends absolutely on how President Harding handles Germany's new reparations proposals.

"If the German proposals are not satisfactory," the Prime Minister said in response to questions from the floor, "his Majesty's Government will support France in the forthcoming conference in her proposals for the occupation of the Westphalian (Ruhr) coal fields."

Mr. Lloyd George told the House that the French plan of action was by no means complete. He expects memoranda from Premier Briand and promised a more complete statement to the House of Commons on Thursday. It is regarded as hardly likely that the Premiers can agree on a plan of action at their meeting here Saturday, even if such action becomes necessary, and the necessity for action at that time is dependent entirely on how Mr. Harding weighs the worth of what Germany has put in her new proposals.

In so far as Great Britain is concerned, it was hinted in well informed quarters here to-night that she would not object to the United States entering the allied conference next Saturday for the purpose of bringing all the parties together. But it was stated that there was no hope of the success of such an object on the part of the Allies unless Germany came so close to the Paris decision by the Allies in the total amount of reparations she offered as to make an agreement nothing more than shading a discount. It was declared that nothing like a concession of a principle would be possible.

French opinion, on the other hand, is strongly opposed to the very word "mediation," and if France holds out on these grounds there is no doubt that Premier Lloyd George will have to follow.

It is the impression here, however, that no objection would be raised by either side against America entering the conference Saturday as a full fledged member with an effective vote. Downing Street, as well as the Quai d'Orsay, believes that when America sits at the council table her representative will be convinced that Germany is a willful defaulter, which is still reported to be the unanimous view of Premiers Briand and Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons to-night, in response to questions by Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Kenworthy (Liberal) and Sir Henry Brundage (Coalition-Unionist), said:

"I had a series of informal conversations with M. Briand Saturday and yesterday, in the course of which we exchanged views about our position in reference to the failure of Germany to comply with the reparations demands under the Versailles treaty. M. Briand promised in the course of the next day or two to supply the British Government with further detailed information as to the nature of the French plans and proposals. When these particulars come to hand the whole subject will be considered by the Cabinet and instructions will be given to the delegates who will represent the British Government at the conference of the Allied Powers, which will be summoned for Saturday, to decide what further action should be taken in order to enforce the provisions of the treaty."

FRANCE HOPES U. S. WILL STAND FIRM

'Temps' Calls on America to Reject German Proposal if Inadequate.

MUST OCCUPY RUHR Determination of What Teutons Owe Seen as Vital Question to Clear Up.

MAY CUT TERMS LATER

How and When Indemnity Must Be Paid One of Problems Causing Concern.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 25.—What is termed the vital effect of participation by the United States in the reparations settlement and the necessity for occupation of the Ruhr region of Germany as a guarantee for Germany's execution of any agreement entered into is emphasized by the newspapers. All the newspapers consider that the coming week will be gravely important.

The semi-official Temps says the United States has a great responsibility, but that it hopes it will facilitate the allied task by "rejecting spontaneously, without even consulting the Allies unofficially any German proposal that manifestly is inadequate."

This newspaper outlines the Allies' problem as being divided into four questions. The first, it declares, is the requirement that Germany pay the balance of the 13,000,000,000 gold marks due under Article 235 of the peace treaty. It remarks that this is entirely separate from the final reparations solution.

"What is the sole means for collecting this in the minimum time?" asks the Temps, which adds: "It is the seizure of a guarantee that presents the greatest wealth. This guarantee, none will deny, is the Ruhr basin."

Continuing, the Temps says: "Under Article 235, occupation of the Ruhr is imperative, beginning May 1. The French Government cannot concede that point."

"The second question," the Temps continues, "is the determination by the Reparations Commission what Germany owes. Germany's estimate of what she thinks she can pay has nothing to do with that question. It is for the Allies later to determine to what extent they wish to reduce the obligations, and when they wish to do so."

"The third question is how and when Germany must pay. It would be absurd to wish to decide to-day what will be the Ruhr basin's capacity for payment in ten or twenty years."

The newspaper remarks that the treaty provides for the Reparations Commission to act upon Germany's appeal if later circumstances should justify this.

"The demand for a lump sum has brought about the present crisis," the Temps asserts, and adds, "Let that lesson be sufficient."

Regarding question four, the Temps says:

"For nearly two years Germany has resisted and evaded and the offers she brings at the last minute under menace of the occupation of the Ruhr have no greater value in her eyes than her signature to the Treaty of Versailles. The next Government of Germany will say that the occupation of the Ruhr has no value for Germany, and she will keep her word only as she believes she has the means."

"In this way the present crisis could be repeated periodically until a war of revenge followed. The Allies ought not to expose themselves to this mortal danger. They have a right to exact special guarantees, proportioned according to the bad faith Germany has shown thus far, and according to the evil designs she has."

The newspaper declares that American participation "influences the whole problem profoundly but not enough, however, to cause us to abandon the underlying principle that German words no longer suffice; that Germany must add to them proofs of her sincerity—that is to say, guarantees."

The Liberte considers the occupation of the Ruhr basin as having been adopted in principle, but says Germany still is gaining time.

For some asserts that the United States had withdrawn from European affairs, and adds: "To-day they reenter, but it is at Germany's request and consequently to serve her."

This newspaper concludes by saying that in transmitting the German proposals the Americans "risk doing an unfriendly act toward the Allies and particularly France."

The Journal des Debats frankly criticizes Premier Briand's Ruhr plan. This newspaper says it is too complicated and that it would not be surprised if it gave Mr. Lloyd George "a slight shiver."

The newspaper adds that a big army is not needed to occupy the Ruhr, but a considerable staff, including Marshal Foch and Gen. Degoutte, commander of the allied troops on the Rhine.

The Supreme Council's work will be conditioned upon the German note sent to Washington and the reports of the allied experts on the economic administration to be set up in the Ruhr in the event that the German counter proposals are unsatisfactory.

The Cabinet Council was presided over by President Millerand. Premier Briand described at length to his colleagues the results of the conversations with David

REVISED KNOX RESOLUTION IS REPORTED TO SENATE

Lodge Expects Its Passage This Week—Democrats Show Disposition to Allow Progress Without Extended Debate.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 25.

The revised Knox resolution was reported to the Senate to-day by a vote of 10 to 2, all the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee giving their approval to it and the two Democrats present, Senators Pomeroy (Ohio) and Pittman (Nev.), voting in the negative.

At the same time Representative Forster (Pa.) introduced in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs two resolutions covering the ground of the Knox resolution, but differing from it in wording. One declared the state of war with Germany at an end. The other reserves American rights to property obtained by war from the Central Powers.

Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, indicated this afternoon that there was a good chance of the Knox resolution being passed this week. It was his purpose, he said, to call it up in the Senate to-morrow. Rapidity of action depends a good deal upon the mood of the minority. If Senator Hitchcock, who was not present at the committee meeting to-day, or his followers desire to obstruct they can do so with little to be feared.

The probability is that there will be no extended debate. Senator Underwood (Ala.), the Democratic leader, served notice on Senator Lodge that he intended to discuss the resolution, but he indicated that there was no intention on the part of the Democrats to attempt to prolong debate or obstruct.

Minor changes only were made in the text of the resolution as it now goes to the Senate. The principal change was to amplify the section terminating the state of war with Austria and Hungary so that it provided for reservation of American rights similar to the reservation made in the case of Germany.

After Senator Lodge had announced his purpose to call up the resolution to-morrow under unfinished business, Senator Underwood asked if reasonable time would be allowed for debate. Senator Lodge gave the assurance that undue haste would not be displayed, but that he hoped a vote could be reached quickly. To this the Alabama Senator replied that there was no disposition on the Democratic side to cause unreasonable delay. They merely wanted time for discussion.

Text of Resolution.

The text of the resolution which will supply material for debate is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of the United States in Congress assembled, that the joint resolution of Congress passed April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States of America and making provisions to prosecute the same be and the same is hereby repealed and said state of war is hereby declared at an end.

"That all property of the Imperial German Government or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals, and of all German corporations, or of any operations of war or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America, most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and continuing to the United States of America, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made except as shall have been provided by Congress, until such time as the German Government has by treaty with the United States of America, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against the German Government of all German nationals, wherever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered through the acts of the German Government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America, most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and agricultural property rights, and confirming to the United States of

America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the German Government or German nationals, and waiving any and all pecuniary claims based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of such treaty, any existing treaty between the United States of America and Germany to the contrary notwithstanding.

Reserves All Rights.

"That until by treaty or act of joint resolution of Congress it shall be determined otherwise, the United States of America, although it has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, reserves for itself and its nationals all of the rights, powers, claims, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages to which it and its nationals are or may become entitled, together with the right to enforce the same under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof or other treaties, or which under the Treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its benefit or for the benefit of its nationals, with the same force and effect as if said Treaty of Versailles had been ratified by the United States of America, and which the United States of America is or may become entitled as one of the principal allied and associated Powers:

"That the joint resolution of Congress approved December 7, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States of America and making provisions to prosecute the same, be and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end.

"That all property of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals, and of all Austro-Hungarian corporations, or of any operations of war or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America, most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and continuing to the United States of America, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made except as shall have been provided by Congress, until such time as the Austro-Hungarian Government has by treaty with the United States of America, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against the Austro-Hungarian Government of all 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